

THE CAUCASIAN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
By MARION BUTLER,
Editor and Proprietor.
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PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Goldsboro, N. C.
Will practice in Sampson county.
Feb 27-19.
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Office in Lee's Drug Store. Je 7-19.
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AT LAW.
Office on Main Street,
will practice in courts of Sampson and
adjoining counties. Also in Supreme
Court. All business entrusted to his
care will receive prompt and careful
attention. Je 7-19.

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Office on Wall Street.
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Office on Main Street.
Offers his services to the people of
Clinton and vicinity. Everything
in the line of Dentistry done in the
best style. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Don't ask me to vary from this rule.

WHAT IS IT
HAS IT DONE?
"Compound Oxygen—its mode of
Action and Results." Is the title of
a new book of 200 pages, published
by Drs. Starkey & Paley, which gives
to all inquirers full information as to
this remarkable curative agent, and
a record of surprising cures in a
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of them after being abandoned to
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mailed free to any address on application.
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JEWELRY AND CLOCKS.
I have just received a large lot of
Elegant Jewelry. This I will guarantee
to the purchaser to be just as represented.
I sell no cheap, "fire gilt" goods but carry a STANDARD LINE of
solid silver and gold jewelry. The attention
of the ladies is called to the latest styles of
BRACELETS—these are "things of beauty."
The old reliable and standard SETH
TIMM'S CLOCKS are always in stock,
in various styles and sizes.
Repairing of Watches and Clocks
and mending Jewelry is a specialty.
All work I do is guaranteed to give entire
satisfaction.
Respectfully,
G. T. RAWLS.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
When you wish an easy shave,
as good as barber ever gave,
just call on us at our shop on
at morning, noon or evening.
We cut and dress the hair with grace,
To suit the contour of the face.
Our room is neat and towels clean,
Scissors sharp and razors keen,
And everything we think you'll find;
To suit the face and please the mind,
And all our art and skill can do,
It you just call, we'll do for you.
Shop on DeVane Street, opposite
Court House, over the old Alliance
Headquarters.
PAUL SHERARD,
The Clinton Barber.

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GREGORY-ARLINGTON HOTELS.
Good fare, attentive servants and
large comfortable rooms.
When you get off the train "Isaac"
(everybody knows Isaac) will be
there. Give him your baggage and go
with him.
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Proprietor.

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J. T. GREGORY
Has removed his Tailoring Establishment
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office on Sampson Street, next to the
M. E. Church.
The great and original leader in
low prices for men's clothes. Economy
in cloth and money will force
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Latest Fashion plates always
on hand.
June 7th, 19.
University of No. Carolina.
The Next Term Begins Sept. 2.
Entrance Examinations, Sept. 2.
Tuition \$30 per term. Needy
youth men of talent and character
will be aided with scholarship and
loans. Besides the General Course
of Study, which offers a wide range
of elective studies, there are courses
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For catalogue, etc., address the President,
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Old Nelson County Kentucky Whiskey
Has been recognized for years as one
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Like every article of fineness it enters
not for the bulk of consumers, but
to whom a whiskey tastes but little
different from another, but for the
appreciation of the connoisseurs only.
It is, in short, a gentleman's
beverage, and intended for gentlemen
only.
L. J. RUSSELL,
Clinton, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

VOL. IX. CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1891. No. 46.

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.
HOW THINGS LOOK FROM
OUR STAND POINT.
The Opinion of The Editor and the
Opinion of Others which we
Can Endorse on the Various
Topics of the Day.

The Wilmington Messenger in an
editorial headed "Information
Sought," says:
"We would be glad to read editor
and President Butler's views upon
the Federal Government owning all
the railroads, and how it proposes to
pay them—whether by seizure or
paying down the 'spendulics.' If the
latter, where the money is to come
from?"

The information sought was given
in last week's CAUCASIAN. We re-
produce a part of our editorial which
answered the above questions before
they were asked:

There are a number of papers and
politicians in the State who admit
that five of the seven demands of
the Farmers Alliance are just, yet
say that they can never advocate the
government ownership of railroads and
the Sub-Treasury plan. Now let us
see the wording of that plank of
the Ocala platform that refers to
government ownership. It is the
sixth plank and reads as follows:
"We demand the most rigid,
honest and just State and National
governmental control and supervision
of the means of public communi-
cation and transportation, and if
this control and supervision does
not remove the abuse now existing,
we demand the government ownership
of such means of communication
and transportation."

The above means clearly that Rail-
roads, telegraph and express com-
panies shall be controlled by the
government in so far as is necessary
to protect the rights of the citizens,
and the last part of the above, the
conditional part of the demands, is
simply meant to emphasize the neces-
sity for control and supervision.
But suppose these corporations
should prove to be so powerful that
they could not be controlled, then
the government must own them or
be owned by them; may heaven for-
bid that it shall ever come to this.

We do not know how to express
ourselves any plainer than we do in
the above language. Yet the editor
of the Messenger in last Saturday's
issue says that we do not make our
position plain, and further seems to
discredit, or rather not to accept our
statement as to objects and aims of
the Alliance with reference to the
matter. Now if the learned editor
of the Messenger insists on knowing
himself exactly what the object of the
Alliance is, then it is useless for him
to seek information. In the same
article Dr. Kingsbury says:

We would also like to read an ar-
ticle from his pen upon class legisla-
tion, what he understands by it, and
if he favors or opposes the principle.
After discussing those, if he will not
think us impertinent, we may sug-
gest politely a few other mooted
questions of much "pith and mo-
ment."

To ask one whether he favors or
opposes the principle of class legisla-
tion, is like asking a doctor whether
he favors or opposes the swallowing
of poison. And yet their most
efficacious remedies contain some of
the deadliest poisons.
But what does the Messenger
mean by class legislation? It is next
to impossible to enact any statute
law that is not literally speaking
class legislation, in that it means
more to the benefit of some than to
others. But what is usually meant
by class legislation is laws that are
enacted for the benefit of the few
only. Now the financial plank of
the Ocala platform is enacted into
law would, if it worked to the ben-
efit of the farmer, be beneficial to
the great bulk of the American citizens.
This cannot be doubted. Therefore
it would not be class legislation—it
would be legislation in the interest
of the many.

A great many of the so-called
friends of the people seem to be
much exercised for fear that the
Farmers' Alliance will flood the
country with a worthless medium of
exchange. They claim that a medium
of exchange based on the govern-
ment's promise to pay would de-
preciate and ever stand below par.
What is a U. S. bond but the govern-
ment's promise to pay? And these
bonds are the basis of the present
banking system.

A number of papers are just now
devoting much space trying to show
that the government does not loan
money to banks. Well it is true
that it is not called a loan, but the
banks have the use of it at 1 per
cent, so what is the difference?
If the people can have the use of it
the same way, they will not insist
that it be called a loan.

NORTH CAROLINA REFORM
PRESS ASSOCIATION.
A North Carolina Press Associa-
tion has been formed with the fol-
lowing papers as charter members:
The CAUCASIAN, Clinton; Tro-
gressive, Farmer, Raleigh; Rural
Home, Wilson; Farmer's Advocate,
Tarboro; Salisbury Watchman, Salis-
bury; Alliance Sentinel, Golds-
boro; Hickory Mercury, Hickory;
The Rattler, Whitakers; Country
Life, Trinity College; Mountain
House Journal, Asheville.

This Association was endorsed by
the State Farmers' Alliance at More-
head, August 1891. Any paper can
join this Association that stands
squarely on the Ocala demands. Ap-
plicants to join this Association must
address W. S. Barnes, Secretary and
Treasurer, Reform Press Associa-
tion, Raleigh, N. C., for informa-
tion.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.
In pursuance of authority conferred
upon the executive board of the
Confederation of Industrial Organi-
zations, at the session of January 24,
1891, held in Washington, D. C., and
after correspondence with members
of the board, as chairman thereof, I
hereby give notice that the next
meeting of the said Confederation of
Industrial Organizations, will be
held at Washington, D. C., February
22, 1892.

By authority of a resolution passed
in the said meeting, January 24, '91,
as president I hereby invite the at-
tendance of delegates from every in-
dustrial organization in this country
to meet with the Confederation of
Industrial Organizations at the meet-
ing hereby called, that there may be
harmony of action and combination
of influences to effect the reforms
which all deem necessary.

By authority of the same resolution
passed in the said meeting, January
24, '91, as president I hereby invite
the attendance of delegates from every
industrial organization in this country
to meet with the Confederation of
Industrial Organizations at the meet-
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of influences to effect the reforms
which all deem necessary.

TEN MINUTES TO TWELVE MAGNOLLELLAND

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SYNOPSIS.
CHAPTER I.—Dr. John Hart Royal,
who has been seriously injured in a
railway accident, is a passenger on a
train running to the mountain districts
of Virginia, and by chance a Dr. John
Hart Royal No. 2 gets on board at a
way station and professes attention to the
invalid.

CHAPTER 2.—Dr. Royal No. 2 in-
sists that the suffering man shall wait
over at the town of Matocca and re-
cruit his strength. The step is made,
and Dr. Royal No. 1 confides to the
other that he must reach a distant point be-
fore 12 o'clock the following day to be
married to his cousin, Phyllis Royal. A
fortune for the cousins, bequeathed by
an eccentric aunt, depends upon the
marriage being celebrated before that
time. Convinced by his medical judg-
ment that the prospective bridegroom
cannot make the journey alive, Dr. Royal
No. 2 offers to go as a proxy and is
accepted.

CHAPTER 3.—The proxy reaches the
church where the parties are assembled
awaiting the traveler. The ceremony
is finished ten minutes to 12.
CHAPTER 4.—The money of Dr. Royal
No. 1 is explained to No. 2 by the dis-
covery that the bride is blind.

CHAPTER 5.—The proxy and bride set
out on the wedding tour, and at Matocca
Dr. Royal No. 2 listens to the be-
side of No. 1 and finds that he is dead,
having passed away at exactly ten
minutes to 12 on the day of the marriage.

CHAPTER 6 AND 7.—The proxy learns
something of the family affairs of the
Royals, and makes a public acknowl-
edgment of Phyllis as his wife.

CHAPTER 8.—The law in the case is
made clear, and Dr. Royal No. 2 finds
that he is legally married and de-
termines to stand by the bride. The
reason of her blindness and long sepa-
ration from her cousin.

CHAPTER 9 AND 10.—The situation
of the strangely wedded couple is ex-
plained. Phyllis is under treatment for
the restoration of sight, and friends prevail
upon Royal not to shock her with an
explanation. The proxy is in love with
the bride.

CHAPTER 11.—Lays Royal away from
the scene of an important business. Phyl-
lis writes a confidential letter announcing
her recovery of sight, and the proxy re-
solves to stand by the bride. The
affair, ending with a declaration of love.

CHAPTER 12.—Royal returns and is
forgiven by Phyllis, who has known the
truth longer than the proxy suspects. A
happy marriage is arranged.

CHAPTER XIII.
This she opened and took from it a thick
envelope.

Great Exploits For Us
DR. TALMAGE POINTS OUT
WHAT WE MAY DO.
A Deed of Greater Victory Than
Leading an Army to Victory
in Battle.

IS THE LEADING OF A HUMAN SOUL
TO GOD.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 26.—This
is camp meeting Sunday at Ocean
Grove. Its celebration is always re-
garded as the great event of the year at
this famous religious watering place.
This year the attractions of its observ-
ance have been enhanced by the pres-
ence of Dr. Talmage, who preached
this afternoon in the Auditorium. Every
seat was filled and every inch of stand-
ing room in the aisles was occupied,
and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

It is estimated that fully fifteen thou-
sand persons were able to hear the doc-
tor, and many others were deprived of
that privilege. His text was Daniel xi,
32. "The people that do know their
God shall be strong and do exploits."
Antiochus Epiphanes, the old sinner,
came down three times with his army
to decimate the Israelites, advancing
one time with a hundred and two
trained elephants, retreating the second
time with that, and sixty-two thou-
sand infantry, and six thousand cavalry
troops, and they were driven back.
Then, the second time, he advanced
with seventy thousand armed men, but
he was again defeated. But the
third time he led successful troops until
he decided before he came out of
the flash of his long banks of ears and
demanded that the siege be lifted.

And Antiochus Epiphanes said he
wanted time to consult with his friends
about it, and Papias, one of the Ro-
man ambassadors, took a staff and
made a circle on the ground around
Antiochus Epiphanes and compelled
him to decide before he came out of
that circle, whereupon he lifted the
siege. Some of the Hebrews had sub-
mitted to the invader, but some of
them resisted valiantly, as did Eleazar
when he had swine's flesh forced into
his mouth, spit it out, although he
knew he must die for it, and did die
for it, and others, as my text says, did
exploits.

An exploit I would define to be a he-
roic act, a brave feat, a great achieve-
ment. "Well," you say, "I admire
such things, but there is no chance for
me; mine is a sort of humdrum life."
I had an Antiochus Epiphanes to fight
I also could do exploits. "You are
right, so far as great wars are concerned.
There will probably be no opportunity
to distinguish yourself in battle. The
ghost of the brigadier generals of this
country would never have been heard
of had it not been for the war."

THREE GRAND OPPORTUNITIES.
Neither will you probably become a
great inventor. Nineteen hundred and
ninety-nine out of every two thousand
inventions found in the patent office
enough money to pay for the expense
of securing the patent. So you will
probably never be a Morse or an Ed-
ison, or a Humphrey Davy or an Eli
Whitcomb. There is not much proba-
bility that you will be the one out of the
hundred who achieves extraordinary
success in commercial or legal or medi-
cal or literary spheres. What then?
You have no opportunity to do exploits!
I am going to show that there are three
opportunities open to you, and that
they are, far reaching, stupendous and
overwhelming. They are before you
now. In one, if not all three of them,
you may do exploits. The three great-
est things on earth to do are to save a
man, or save a woman or save a child.

During the course of his life, almost
every man gets into an emergency, is
caught between two fires, is ground be-
tween two millstones, sits on the edge
of some precipice, or in some other way
comes near demolition. It may be a
financial or a moral or a domestic or a
social or a political emergency. You
sometimes see it in courtrooms. A
young man has got into bad company
and he has offended the law, and he is
in bonds. He is blushing and confused,
he is in the presence of judge and jury
and lawyers. He can be sent right on
in the wrong direction. He is feeling
disgraced, and he is almost desperate.

Let the district attorney overhaul
him as though he were an old offender,
let the oldest attorneys at the bar re-
spond to his case, let the judge give
him a word for the law, because he
cannot afford a considerable fee; let the
judge give no opportunity for present-
ing the mitigating circumstances, hur-
ry up the case, and hustle him up to
Auburn or Sing Sing. If he lives sev-
enty years, for seventy years he will be
a criminal, and each decade of his life
will be blacker than the preceding one.
In the interregnum of prison life he can
get no work, and he is glad to break a
window glass, or blow up a safe or
play the highwayman, so as to get back
within the walls where he can get
something to eat and hide himself from
the gaze of the world.

Inside the gates there was no lack of
solitude, and Royal pulled his horse
up to a wall and he followed the
road winding under magnificent trees,
past stretches of velvet verdure,
past plots of exquisite blooming plants,
rockeries, and tall vines filled with
flowers, vines and ferns, and he was
glad to catch glimpses of
shady dingles and clear streams rippling
purely, and again of level meadows, sug-
gestive of old homesteads, loving kin-
smen—anything, everything, ex-
cept a graveyard.

Gradually the road ascended, and a
thrill passed through Phyllis's sensitive
nerves as her eyes, rested for the first
time on the home of the south's great
chickadee. She wished to go there at
once, but Royal turned aside to the com-
mon road, and she followed him.

Her heart was on and her fingers
trembled as she walked when she thought
of the old man who had been so kind
to her.

Whose Fault?
PRESIDENT POLK SPEAKS IN
RICHMOND.
A Great Issue—The Remedy.

The State Alliance of Virginia
was in session in Richmond last
week. Col. Polk was present and
delivered a public address. We
make the following extract from the
Richmond Times' Reporter.

Major Page then in a few words
presented Colonel Polk, the pres-
ident of the National Alliance. He
is a man of rather striking appear-
ance and the possessor of a decidedly
pleasant face. Past the middle age,
perhaps, he stands perfectly straight
and has the power of holding his
audience closely. He has a remark-
ably bright eye and wears a long
iron-gray beard. He spoke in meas-
ured but distinct tones at first,
speaking faster as he proceeded with
his subject, and was listened to with
the most wrapt attention. When
he arose to speak he was greeted
with a burst of applause, and in the
course of his talk he said:

"I desire to express my warm ap-
preciation of the honor done me. I
want to thank you most gratefully
for this greeting, and I desire to
thank the Mayor for the welcome
he has given me and to assure him
that I do feel quite at home."
RICHMOND MEMORIES.
"There are glorious memories
clustered around this historic city
which cannot be remembered by
only the partisan press are no al-
lusions to the merits of men, but measures.
Men are transitory as the dew drop
on the morning rose leaf."

He referred eloquently to his
travels over this country, and in
speaking of the wonderful growth
and development said:
"When I look into the faces of
men who have constituted the great
middle class, that class which has
always proved itself to be the con-
servative element in the nation, I
am reminded of the doctrine of peace,
good will towards men, without
whom all civilization would die, the
men who clothe and feed the world,
and without whom Jay Gould would
starve, I forget the grandeur of the
country and think only of the men."

TAKEN ENOUGH.
In continuation Colonel Polk said,
a man who would stand before this
audience and suppress the truth is
not worthy of trust. We have had
lately enough in this country. Those
who do not read our literature, but
only the partisan press are no al-
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country and think only of the men."

How it Looks
To One Outside.
COL. HARRY SKINNER ON
THE SUB-TREASURY
PLAN.

Why State Banks Will Not Give
the Relief.

The following is the report of an
interview which a representative of
the State Chronicle had with Harry
Skinner on the morning after the
adjournment of the State Farmers'
Alliance and the Dental Associa-
tion:

(Staff Correspondence.)
MOREHEAD CITY, Aug. 19, '91.
Yesterday morning I met Col.
Harry Skinner, of Pitt County, on
the veranda of the Atlantic Hotel.
He looked like he was waiting in
expectancy of a certain Southern beau-
ty to take to breakfast, and the fol-
lowing conversation took place:

Reporter.—Good morning, Colonel.
You look fresh after the banquet.
We expected you to respond to the
calls for you last evening.
Col. Skinner.—Thank you, but
for the very late hour I should have
done so; besides the opportunity was
so good to talk financial reform. I
feared to trust myself for fear I
should say to the representative Den-
tist Association that they applauded
the advancement of dentistry, re-
ferred to advancement in surgery,
medicine, science, but the old theory
of Adam Smith and John Stuart
Mill, and any innovation or revolu-
tion from their theory was met by pre-
judice from every class who boast
of advancement in their own line,
and then my dentist friends would
have thought it unkind to have in-
troduced the Alliance into their ban-
quet.

Reporter.—By the way, Colonel,
you have been in attendance upon
the Alliance at Morehead City, and
Col. Skinner.—No, not exactly. I
have been for more than a month
and off at Morehead City, and I
have found it very pleasant to con-
tinue my stay during the session of
the Alliance. I have met a great
many members of the Legislature
and the meeting has been very plea-
sant, and I have also met pleasant
friends from all portions of the State,
and besides I have watched with in-
terest the meeting.

Reporter.—The Colonel you have
been making Alliance addresses in
different portions of the State.
Col. Skinner.—Yes, and they were
the largest audiences I ever address-
ed. The crowds at Snow Hill, Max-
well, Woodland, and Rocky Mount
were immense. I am to speak at
Williams, in Edgecombe, with Pres-
ident Butler, on the 28th, and at
Kittrell's church, in Onslow county,
on the 29th of September. At both
places the crowds will be very large
—the people are aroused and terri-
bly in earnest.

Reporter.—In earnest about what?
Col. Skinner.—About Financial
Reform. They need and propose to
have Financial Reform.
Reporter.—In your opinion how
can this be obtained?
Col. Skinner.—Well, you know I
am a Sub-Treasury plan man. I
mean by this that I am a firm be-
liever in the principle of making
the staple crops a basis for the issue
of a currency. I regard them as
stable as gold, and the flexibility of
the currency makes it very attractive
to me, for every dollar that is issued
will be redeemed by the actual pro-
ducts of the soil, and every
dollar floated with this basis will
remain good; besides, it is the only
plan by which, as Southern people,
we can dictate the price of our great
staple, cotton; besides, the South,
being interested as a section and as
individuals in the cotton trade, is a
matter of national importance. It
is the great contributor to our na-
tional balance of trade, our greatest
purchaser of British gold, and I do
not want to see it go to the aid of
the cotton of the other countries.
The cotton of the other countries
is the fosterer of the government.
Reporter.—How will you carry
this principle into operation?
Col. Skinner.—It will be impossi-
ble for me to tell you in this short
conversation. I will say in brief
there are two ways.

One is the repeal of the tax on
State Banks of issue, and the forma-
tion of State Sub-Treasuries with
the same basis value given to Land
and the crops of the other States.
The other is the issue of a currency
made up of the general government
and regardless of reports they
seem united in this demand; they
will not cavil over the machinery,
but they do insist that a currency
privilege shall be extended to staple
crops on a parity with gold and sil-
ver.

Reporter.—How do you regard the
movement?
Col. Skinner.—It is a big revolu-
tionary movement, but it is not
unawakened to a sense of apprecia-
tion of the movement. They just
as well realize it and meet the

Great Exploits For Us.

(Continued from First Page.)

Your presence and you will apologize and make all the reparations you can, and I will give you another chance." Or that young man is presented in the courtroom, and he has no friends present, and the judge says, "Who is your counsel?" And he answers, "I have none." And the judge says, "Who will take this young man's case?"

And there is a dead halt, and no one offers, and after awhile the judge turns to some attorney who never had a good case in all his life, and never will, and whose advocacy would be enough to secure the condemnation of innocence itself. And the professional incompetence crawls up beside the prisoner, helplessness to rescue death, when there ought to be a struggle among all the best men of the profession as to who should have the honor of trying to help that unfortunate. How much more such an attorney have received as his fee for such an advocacy! Nothing in dollars, but much every way in a happy consciousness that would make his own life brighter, and his own dying pillow sweeter, and his own heaven happier—the consciousness that he had saved a man!

A COMMERCIAL EXERCISE.
So there are commercial exigencies. A very late spring obliterates the demand for spring overcoats and spring hats and spring apparel of all sorts. Hundreds of thousands of people say, "It seems we are going to have no spring, and we shall go straight out of winter into warm weather, and we can get along without the usual spring attire." Or there is an autumn weather, the heat plunging into the cold, and the usual clothing which is a compromise between summer and winter is not required. It makes a difference in the sale of millions and millions of dollars of goods, and some overpriced young merchant is caught with a vast amount of available goods that will never be sold again, except at prices ruinously reduced.

The young merchant with a somewhat limited capital is in a predicament. What shall the old merchant do as he sees the young man in this awful crisis? Rub their hands and laugh and say: "Good for him. He might have known better. When he has been in business as long as we have he will not load his shelves that way. Hal! Hal! He will burst up before long. He had no business to open his store so near to ours anyhow." Sheriff's sale! Red flag in the window! "How much is bid for these out-of-fashion spring overcoats and spring hats, or fall overcoats and hats?" What do I hear in the way of a bid? "Four dollars." "Absurd! I cannot take that bid of four dollars apiece. Why, those coats when first put upon the market were offered at fifteen dollars each, and now I am offered only four dollars. Is that all? Five dollars, do I hear? Going at that! Gone at five dollars," and he takes the whole lot.

The young merchant goes home that night and says to his wife: "Well, Mary, we will have to move out of this house and sell our piano. That old merchant that has had an evil eye on me ever since I started has bought out all that clothing, and he will have it rejuvenated, and next year put it on the market as new, while we will do well if we keep out of the poorhouse." The young man, broken spirited, goes to bed drinking. The young wife with her baby goes to her father's house, and not only to her father's house, but to his home, his parlor, and his prospects for two worlds—this and the next. And she makes a banquet of the next, and fills their cups of gold, and drink deep to the health of the old merchant who swallowed up the young merchant who got stuck on spring goods and went down. That is one way, and some of you have tried it.

A WAY TO SAVE HIM.
But there is another way. That young merchant who found that he had miscalculated in laying in too many goods of one kind and being flung of the unusual season, is standing behind the counter, feeling very blue and biting his fingers and looking over his account books, which read darker and worse every time he looks at them, and thinking how his young wife will have to be put in a plainer house than she ever expected to live in, or go to a third rate boarding house where they have tough lives and sour bread five mornings out of the seven.

An old merchant comes in and says: "Well, Joe, this has been a hard season for young merchants, and this prolonged cold weather has put many in the doldrums, and I have been thinking of you a good deal of late, for just after I started in business I once got into the same scrape. Now, if there is anything I can do to help you out I will gladly do it. Better just put those goods out of sight for the present, and next season we will plan something about them. I will help you to some goods that you can sell for me on commission, and I will let you see to the wholesale houses and tell them that I know you and will back you up, and if you want a few dollars to bridge over the present, I can let you have them. Be as economical as you can, keep a stiff upper lip, and remember that you have the mercenary God and myself. Good morning!"

The old merchant goes away and the young man goes behind his desk, and the tears roll down his cheeks. It is the first time he has cried. Disaster rode him mad at everything, and mad at man and mad at God. But this kindness melts him, and the tears seem to relieve his brain, and his spirit rises from ten below zero to eighty in the shade, and he comes out of the crisis.

About three years after this young merchant goes into the old merchant's store and says, "Well, my old friend, I was this morning thinking over what you did for me three years ago. You helped me out of an awful crisis in my commercial history. I learned wisdom, property has come and the palace has gone out of my wife's cheeks, and the roses that were on her face have faded in her father's home have bloomed again and my business is splendid, and I thought I ought to let you know that you saved a man!"

In a short time after, the old merchant, who had been a good while shaky in his limbs and who had poor spirits, is called to leave the world, and one morning after he had read the twenty-third Psalm that "The Lord is my Shepherd," he closes his eyes on this world, and an angel, who had been for many years appointed to watch the old man's dwelling, cries upward the news that the patriarch's spirit is about to

ending. And the twelve angels who keep the twelve gates of heaven, unite in crying down to this approaching spirit of the old man, "Come in, and welcome, for it has been told all over these celestial lands that you saved a man."

IS THERE LIFE OF A WOMAN.
There sometimes come exigencies in the life of a woman. One morning a few years ago I saw in the newspaper that there was a young woman in New York, whose pocketbook containing thirty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents had been stolen, and she had been left without a penny at the beginning of winter, in a strange city, and with no work. And although she was a stranger, I did not sleep the 9 o'clock train to leave the jump out on our corner without carrying the thirty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents, and the case was proved genuine.

Now, I have read all Shakespeare's tragedies, and all Victor Hugo's tragedies, and all Alexander Smith's tragedies, but I never read a tragedy more thrilling than that case, and similar cases by the hundreds and thousands in all our large cities—young women without money and without home and without work in the great metropolises of metropolitan life. When such a case comes under your observation, how do you treat it? I get out of my way, we have to resort in our enthusiasm for any more ways. I don't believe in women any way. They are a lazy, idle, worthless set. John, please show this person out of the door.

Or do you compliment her personal appearance, and say things to her which if any man said to your sister or daughter you would kill him on the spot? That is the way, and it is tried every day in the large cities, and many of those who advertise for female hands in factories, and for governesses in families, have proved themselves unfit to be in any place outside of hell. But there is another way, and I saw it one day in the Methodist Book Concern in New York, where a young woman applied for work and the gentleman in charge and in a manner said in substance: "My daughter, we employ women here, but I do not know of any vacant place in our department. You had better inquire of such and such a place, and I hope you will be successful in getting something to do. Here is my name and tell them I sent you."

The embarrassed and humiliated woman seemed to give way to Christian confidence. She started out with a hopeful look, I think, must have won for her a place in which to earn her bread. I rather think that conservative and Christian gentleman saved a woman. New York and Brooklyn ground up last year about thirty thousand young women, and would like to grind up as many this year. Out of all that long procession of women who march on with no hope for the world or the next, battered and bruised and soiled, and in a word, the price, not one but might have been saved for home and God and heaven. But good men and good women are not in that kind of business. Alas for that poor thing! Nothing but the thread of that sewing girl's needle held her, and the thread broke.

WOMAN A GIFT FROM GOD.
I have heard men tell in public discourse what a man is; but what is a woman? Until some one shall give a better definition I will tell you what woman is. Direct from God, a sacred and delicate gift, with affections so great that no measuring line short of that of the infinite God can tell their bound. Fashioned to refine and soothe, and lift and irradiate home and society and the world. Of such value that no one can appreciate it, unless his mother lived long enough to let him understand it, or who in some great crisis of life, when all else failed him, had a wife to re-encourage him with a faith in God that nothing could disturb.

Speak out, ye cradles, and tell of the feet that rocked you, and the anxious faces that hovered over you! Speak out, ye nurseries of all Christendom, and ye homes, whether desolate or still in full bloom with the faces of wife, mother and daughter, and help me to define what woman is. But as geographers tell us that the depths of the sea correspond with the heights of the mountains, I will tell you that what a good womanhood is not higher up than bad womanhood is deep down. The grander the palace the more awful the conflagration that destroys it. The grander the steamer the more terrible her going down just off the coast.

Now I should not wonder if you trembled a little with a sense of responsibility when I say that, there is hardly a person in this house, but may have an opportunity to save a woman. It may in your case be done by advice, or by financial help, or by trying to bring to bear some of a thousand Christian influences. If, for instance, you find a woman in financial distress and breaking down in health and spirits trying to support her children, and her husband is dead or an invalid, doing that very important and honorable work—but which is life-appreciating—keeping a boarding house, where all the guests, according as they pay small board, or propose without paying any board at all, to decamp, are critical of everything and hard to please, busy yourselves in trying to get her more patients and tell her of divine sympathy.

Yes, if you see a woman favored of fortune and with all kindly surroundings, finding in the hollow interior of the world her chief regiment, living for herself and for time as if there were no eternity, strive to bring her into the kingdom of God, as did the other day a Sabbath school teacher, who was the means of the conversion of the daughter of a man of immense wealth, and the daughter resolved to join the church, and she went home and said, "Father, I am going to join the church and I want you to come." "Oh," he said, "If I never go to the church." "Well," said the daughter, "If I were going to be married, would you not go to see me married?" And he said, "Oh, yes." "Well," she said, "This is of more importance than that."

So he went and had gone ever since, and he has to go. I do not know but that faithful Sabbath school teacher not only saved a woman, but saved a man. There may be in this audience—gathered from all parts of the world—there may be a man whose behavior toward womanhood has been perilous. Repent! Stand up, then, and make a man of sin and death, that I may charge you! As far as possible make reparation. Do not boast that you have her in your power, and that she cannot help herself. When that fine collar and cravat and that elegant suit of clothes comes off, and your uncovered soul stands before God, you will be better off if you save that woman.

There is another exploit you can do, and that is to save a child. A child does not seem to amount to much. It is nearly a year old before it can walk at all. For the first year and a half it cannot speak a word. If the first ten years it would starve if it had to earn its own food. For the first fifteen years its opinion on any subject is absolutely valueless. And then there are so many of them. My! what lots of children! And some people have contempt for children. They are good for nothing but to wear out the torments and break things and keep you awake nights crying.

Well, your estimate of a child is quite different from that mother's estimate who lost her child this summer. They took it to the salt air of the seashore and to the tone air of the mountains, and to help ease, and the brief paragraph of its life is ended. Suppose that life could be restored by miracle, how much would that bereaved mother give? She would take all the jewels from her fingers and neck and breast and put them down.

And if told that that was not enough, she would take her house and make over the deed for it, and if that were not enough she would call in all her investments and put down all her mortgages and bonds, and if told that were not enough she would say: "I have made over all my property, and if I can have that child back I will now pledge that I will tell with my own hands and carry with my own shoulders in any kind of hard work, and live in a cellar and die in a garret, and give me back that lost darling!"

I am glad that there are those who know something of the value of a child. Its possibilities are tremendous. What will those hands yet do? Where will those feet yet walk? Toward what destiny will that never dying soul be taken? Shall those lips be the throne of blasphemy or benediction? Come, chronologists, and calculate the decades on decades, the centuries on centuries, of its lifeline. Oh, to save a child! Am I not right in putting that among the great exploits?

But what are you going to do with those children who are worse off than their father and mother had died the day they were born? There are tens of thousands such. Their parents are against them. Their name is against them. The structure of their skulls is against them. Their nerves and muscles contaminated by the inebriety or dissoluteness of their parents, they are practically at their birth laid out on a plank in the middle of the Atlantic ocean in an equatorial gale and told to make for shore. What to do with them is the question often asked.

There is another question quite as pertinent, and that is, what are they going to do with? They will, ten or eleven years from now, have as many votes as the same number of well born children, and they will hand this land over to anarchy and political confusion, just as sure as we neglect them. Suppose we each one of us save a boy or save a girl. You can do it. Will you? I will.

GOD WILL GIVE STRENGTH.
How shall we get ready for one or all of those three exploits? We shall make a dead failure if in our own strength we try to save a man or woman or child. But my text suggests where we are to get equipment. "The people that do know their God shall be strong and do exploits." We must know him through Jesus Christ in our own salvation and then we shall have his help in the salvation of others. And while you are saving strangers you may save some of your own kin. You think your brothers and sisters and children and grandchildren all safe, but they are not dead, and no one is safe till he is dead.

On the English coast there was a wild storm and a wreck in the offing, and the cry was, "Man the lifeboat!" But Harry, the usual leader of the sailor's crew, was not to be found, and they went without him, and brought back all the shipwrecked people but one. By this time Harry, the leader of the crew, appeared and said, "Why did you leave that one?" The answer was, "He could not help himself at all, and we could not get him into the boat." "Man the lifeboat!" shouted Harry, "and we will go for that one." "No," said his aged mother, standing by, "you must not go. I lost your father in a storm like this, and your brother Will went off six years ago, and I have not heard a word from Will since he left, and I don't know where he is, poor Will, and I cannot let you also go, for I am old and dependent on you." His reply was, "Mother, I must go and save that one man, and if I am lost God will take care of you in your old days."

The lifeboat put out, and after an awful struggle with the sea they picked the poor fellow out of the rigging just in time to save his life and started for the shore, and as they came within speaking distance Harry cried out, "We saved him, and told mother it was brother Will." Oh, yes, my friends, let me tell you one to another, some woman, some man, some child, and who knows but it may, directly or indirectly, be the salvation of one of our own kindred, and that will be an exploit worthy of celebration when the world is shipwrecked, and the sun has gone out like a spark from a smitten anvil, and all the stars are dead!

THE POLITICAL MACHINES AND THE MONEY POWER.
It requires money, vast sums of money, to run political machines. These machines are becoming more and more expensive every year, and the money can only be secured from those who have it. The sub-treasury plan threatens this money monopoly with destruction. What could be more natural in such a case than for the owners of money to demand of the political parties that have shared their bounties and contributions for years, protection and defense from this impending disaster? No doubt this demand for protection was coupled with the threat that in case of a refusal no more money would be contributed for political purposes. The main thing with which the political bosses and partisan papers have gone to the defense of the money owners is absolute proof of the fact that something of this nature has occurred.—National Economist.

Dr. L. A. Guild, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "Wm. Senleek, living on my place, had an ugly running ulcer on his arm which ordinary remedies failed to control. As a last resort I placed him on a use of B. E. and the ulcer began to heal at once, and effected an entire cure. It is a remedy well worthy of confidence."

Ten Minutes to Twelve.

(Continued from First Page.)

There it lay, stretching almost as far as eye could reach, line on line, in close compact ranks; in companies, in regiments, in battalions—so many! so many! There seemed miles on miles of them, the tiny, plain, pitiful white stones, used as coffins and infinitely pathetic, sole monuments of thousands of gallant hearts that struggled and died and broke for a political cause.

Later, as they sat on the porch, with the spell of the place upon them, and watched the flow of the river, the peering of craft of various kinds, and the busy flapping of the great flag against its staff, Phyllis began talking of her old home beyond the mountains and of the scenes which had come to her.

"She was very good to me always," the girl said. "But after my sight began to fail she was tenderer than ever to the blind and strength and courage to the weary and hopeless. No one but myself can realize her goodness. She was an imperious woman, and I liked her own way, and people often misunderstood her. Poor Aunt Anne!"

Royal made no comment, being far too happy to cherish remembrance against the living or the dead. As for that, in consequence will be more than reconciled to the fact that he actually blessed the totality of the things which had opened the way to his happiness. Still, he could not but wonder over it as he hurried to his wife's chamber.

"Next to me, her heart was set on John," Phyllis proceeded. "It wasn't only that he was her nephew, and good and clever—that was a source of pride, of course—I think her love was set on him specially because of his beauty, her lover's name. She used to fancy she saw a resemblance between my cousin and John Hart. It was beautiful, his eyes were on a clear blue tracing in the stream below, and he was only half-attending."

"Doesn't it seem strange that I should have married John Hart's nephew instead of Aunt Anne's nephew, being his cousin, too? Just like a fairy story. Aunt Anne would have liked it, I am sure. She wanted to knit her past to my future, poor dear, and she has done so by ways she never dreamed of. I wish she were here to see."

Royal could not find it in his heart to echo the wish. The return of a spirit from the beyond, even on an unlikable errand, seemed to him subversive of order. He kept his reflection to himself, however.

"Here is more fairy story," Phyllis laughed, and took from her pocket the envelope she hid. "You are going to have to cast ashes on your head and abuse yourself generally. You have been judging Aunt Anne—yes, you have been judging her like the people at home and Nina and everybody—saying that she did not love me, nor care what should become of me if her plan for marrying me to John should fall through, and all over to anarchy and political confusion, just as sure as we neglect them. Suppose we each one of us save a boy or save a girl. You can do it. Will you? I will."

How long have you had this? "Since before Aunt Anne died. She gave it to me one day and told me to give it to you when you were married. I have kept it in my desk until after my wedding day. If anything unforeseen should happen, I was to give it to Mr. Brandon or Nina."

Royal pondered. "I wonder what could have suggested the idea that John Royal might die," he observed thoughtfully. "Aunt Anne was very nervous for more than a year before her death." Phyllis explained. "That paper was written up the spring we were married about my eyes. There had been a terrible epidemic in Vienna, where John was—a sort of plague the papers were full of, and John, being a physician, was of course all the time exposed to the infection. Aunt Anne was terribly uneasy about him."

"And you have known the contents of this paper—how long?" "Ever since Nina told me of John's death. I never thought of it at all before. There was no reason why I should. Nina and I opened it then, but I wouldn't let her say anything about it to you, nor would I tell you myself. This question of money had been so large, so disastrous a factor in the plans for my marriage to John, that I wanted our decision to be uninfluenced by it in any way. Of course I am glad about it now, but I am glad about it more than glad, I am glad about the world that which I knew so well, that Aunt Anne really cared about my future. And—her face softened and broke into joy smiles as she slipped her hand into his and he pressed it to his forehead, more than just myself to the man who sacrificed himself for me."

Royal's answer may be left to the imagination of those similarly situated. And so it came to pass that there was a seat after all, and the lawyers had a hand in the matter. Not that it amounted to much, being only the necessary legal incantation without which no property in the commonwealth may change hands. The only point to be established was the time of John Royal's death, and the evidence of the young physician and the colored nurse sufficed there. The dead man's watch at ten minutes to twelve was a trifling detail, but it was good. "So on as true had done him good." There might have been room for argument as to the exact time, but the young doctor declared that when he, not caring to bear the whole responsibility, had left

the room's search of the watch proper, it had been a good half hour earlier, and the patient was then in ardent dementia.

The little story went around and around much more of among her old friends and neighbors, and treated as though she were a very extraordinary young woman indeed. And no wonder, for in this present age it is but seldom that a woman can lay claim to the honor of having inspired knightly devotion.

THE END.

NO SPLITS—SOLID FOR THE OCALA DEMANDS.

The Maryland Alliance, in session August 12th, said in a resolution: "That the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, is not and cannot be considered a political party; that the proper work of the Order is educational only. It is on the other hand for a political party and managers thereof, each for themselves, to determine what they will do to deserve the moral support of the Order; that the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Maryland doth endorse and do hereby for itself reaffirm the principles and demands of the National Order as set forth in the Ocala demands."

Every State Alliance held so far this summer has passed a similar resolution.

THE GAZETTE IS GRATIFIED.

Our class-mate and friend, Marlow Butler, of the Clinton Caucasian, Senator from Sampson county, has been elected president of the North Carolina State Alliance. Bro. Butler has brains and courage and we are gratified that the Alliance has chosen him as their leader. Congratulations, friend and brother.—Washington Gazette.

NEW DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Space Belongs to

A. F. Johnson & Co.,

LEADERS IN

Low Prices!

They are offering special bargains on Spring and Summer Goods to prepare stock for FALL TRADE.

Our Cash Price to all Buyers Always as Low as the Lowest.

DEMAREST BATH-TUB CO.,

DEMAREST, GA.

Sole manufacturers for the Southern States of the

Goodrich Folding and Self-Heating Bath-Tub.

It exceeds anything in the market. The latest novelty out. Sure to please every one. Don't put in a Bath-Tub until you write us for Catalogue and prices.

McMillan Bros.,

PAVETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENTS FOR

WATSON & PETERSON.

When you come to Clinton be sure to call on us. We are

AT THE SAME OLD STAND

With a full line of Family Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Beer, &c. Call on us and

WE WILL SERVE YOU

To your pleasure and satisfaction. Respectfully,

WATSON & PETERSON.

July 1st-19

"CLASS" LEGISLATION.

In your weekly issue I attempted in a few words to direct the attention of thoughtful people to this fact—that the Farmers' Alliance have humbly asked for the government to legislate some in the direction of relief of the agricultural population. The sub-treasury plan—not the bill introduced in the last Congress—that has been humiliated upon "Dan to Bernstein's," "unconstitutional," "class legislation." I attempted to show that here under our nose "class legislation" exists in that letter carriers are paid by the government in the interest of classes living in towns.

And to go a step farther, the people ought to know that at a congress of the letter carriers it appears that already 500,000 applications have been filed for pay for extra hours' work above the 8 hour law. Many of these claims amount to over \$700, involving millions of money. Then, again, a petition will be sent to Congress for all carriers after 20 years' service to be pensioned by the Government. I do not write this in enmity to that class, but only to show that these papers in the State which raise the cry of class legislation when the farmers in their imperious way ask I to be aided by the Government, are as silent, as muzzles when another class wishes aid and recognition. "Vote fair," brethren of the press! Don't, please, hit with mighty blows the producers only; look around you prayerfully; consider, can your love for old parties so blind you to duty that you antagonize the demands for relief by the men who feed the world—call them demented and crazy, and have no words of reproach or caution against class legislation for non-producers!—Geo. Williamson in Mountain Home Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I AM

Taking Inventory!

In looking over the stock we will be sure to find odds and ends in Suits ---Coats, Pants, Shoes and Hats. These I will dispose of at greatly reduced prices, rather than take them up in the inventory.

EVERY DAY,

From now until my new stock arrives,

Will be a Bargain Day.

Yours Very Friendly,

M. HANSTEIN,

King Clothier and Hatter.

Look out for a big Alliance Store

Advertisement in this space next

week.

G. A. Clute,

MANAGER.

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

Huntley, Sampson County, N. C.

FALL TERM OPENS AUGUST 3rd, 1891.

Unequaled Advantages for Same Expense.

FIVE DEPARTMENTS:—Primary, Intermediate, Academic Preparatory, Music. Tuition varies from \$1.00 to \$3.50 per month. Board in best families, near the School, everything furnished, at from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per month.

The School is well supplied with teachers. Music will be in charge of a competent teacher, in a separate building from the other departments of the School.

The School occupies three buildings, including the Society Hall, but the rapid growth of the School, with wide and increasing patronage, has called for an additional building, which will be erected very soon.

SPECIAL FEATURES of the School are the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Literary Societies.

Write for Catalogue and get full particulars. Address,

GEO. E. BUTLER, Principal,

Huntley, N. C.

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THE CAUCASIAN

CLINTON, N. C., AUGUST 27, 1891

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

How to Advertise.
We do not wish large advertisements, but a number of small ones for a year. It is not now but time that we prefer.

RATES.

1 inch 1 week, 25 cts. (6 ins.) 1 wk., \$2.50
1 " 1 mo., \$1.50 " 1 " 1 mo., \$7.00
1 " 3 mo., \$4.00 " 1 " 3 mo., \$21.00
1 " 6 mo., \$7.00 " 1 " 6 mo., \$35.00
1 " 1 yr., \$12.00 " 1 " 1 yr., \$60.00
1 col. 1 week, \$2.00
1 " 1 mo., \$12.00 An extra charge is made for all advertisements made for position.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One year, \$12.00
Six months, \$7.00
Three months, \$4.00
Wants Business Leads, Reading Notices, etc., will be inserted at ten cents per line (six words) for first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements published free if not more than ten lines (sixty words); five cents for each additional line (six words) each. This charge is made as you will see, simply as a check on length.

Communications discussing the topics of the day, if to the point and briefly expressed will be published in column headed "A Forum of Public Opinion." Communications containing strictly news items will always be welcomed and published with pleasure. By sending such news items frequently you will help both your community and the paper.

When you wish your address changed, give old as well as new office.
Address all communications and business letters to
THE CAUCASIAN, Clinton, N. C.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

"Wants" and Business Notices can be inserted in this column at ten cents a line.

Mr. Editor: Ask twenty Clinton ladies in succession what plaster they consider the most strengthening, the most soothing, the most healing, and in all respects the most desirable, and nineteen of them will promptly answer, LEW'S BACKACHE PLASTER, or 9-15.

Another lot of those cheap Trunks just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

M. Hanstein is now in the Northern markets buying his Fall and Winter Stock. If you are in need of anything in his line such as Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Dry Goods you can buy them at greatly reduced prices to make room for his Fall and Winter. When he returns he will show to his customers the cheapest and best selected stock of Clothing, Hats and shoes ever offered for sale in Clinton.

Meat, Lard and Flour just received
T. M. FERRELL'S.

For sale at B. F. Powell's the Dr. J. H. McNamee's Medicines, Novitzky's Indian Tea, &c.

Railroad Snuff at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Lawn at 3 cents per yard; Chalks 2 cents per yard; Spectacles, Jewels, Harmonies, Dry Goods, Notions, Tin, Glass, and Crockery Ware at
B. F. POWELL'S.

Ground Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon and Mustard at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Just received 13 varieties of New Crop Turnip Seed.
C. P. JOHNSON.

Another lot of those beautiful Lemon Cakes at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

I have a job lot of Pants that I will sell at cost.
W. H. DUNCAN.

A small lot of that elegant Tea at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Just received fine Cakes, Crackers, Fine French and Plain Candies, Cocoanuts, Oranges and Lemons.
C. P. JOHNSON.

Another large lot of those beautiful glass Pitchers, only 25 cents at
W. H. DUNCAN'S.

MARKETS.

CLINTON.
(Reported by A. F. JOHNSON & Co.)

Corn	70
Powder	10
Beans	15 to 25
Chickens	15 to 25
Eggs	15 to 25
Butter	15 to 25
Lard	15 to 25
Flour	15 to 25
Wheat	15 to 25
Barley	15 to 25
Oats	15 to 25
Hay	15 to 25
Timothy	15 to 25
Alfalfa	15 to 25
Straw	15 to 25
Manure	15 to 25
Coal	15 to 25
Wood	15 to 25
Iron	15 to 25
Copper	15 to 25
Lead	15 to 25
Zinc	15 to 25
Gold	15 to 25
Silver	15 to 25
Platinum	15 to 25
Palladium	15 to 25
Rhodium	15 to 25
Iridium	15 to 25
Osmium	15 to 25
Antimony	15 to 25
Mercury	15 to 25
Strontian	15 to 25
Barium	15 to 25
Calcium	15 to 25
Sodium	15 to 25
Potassium	15 to 25
Lithium	15 to 25
Ammonium	15 to 25
Magnesium	15 to 25
Aluminum	15 to 25
Silicon	15 to 25
Boron	15 to 25
Carbon	15 to 25
Nitrogen	15 to 25
Oxygen	15 to 25
Hydrogen	15 to 25
Helium	15 to 25
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